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H – 799

International Court of Justice

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Notice.

Not to be published until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

Ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en audience publique et seulement la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как предоставлено на публичном заседании трибунала и только ту часть, которая предоставлена в качестве доказательства.

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I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministére Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4.April 1946.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers.

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Submitted
May 23, 1946

No. 1

Exhibit No.

Karl Klingspor
Dr.-Ing. E.h.

Offenbach/Main, Ludwigstr. 140
Telephone 84052

4 January 1946.

Dr. F. Sauter,
presently at Nuernberg.
International Military Tribunal.
Palace of Justice.

Dear Doctor,

Your communication surprises me insofar as I have never and to nobody - that included Professor Meyer with whom I have not been in touch for years - expressed the wish to take the stand in the Nuremberg Trials as a witness for the defense. Perhaps this has been concluded from the f that I have occasionally expressed myself against the indiscriminate treatment of national socialists who not only had joined the party for the most varied reasons but also conducted themselves very differently within the party, it is in that connection that I might have named for instance Baldur von Schirach as being different from other party members. As to the matter itself I should like to state the following:

For a number of years I have been a member of the executive committee of the Bibliophile Society and was at the time an honorary member of this society. Thus I was very disagreeably surprised by the news that Herr von Schir had replaced the former President Boerries von Münchhausen on the occasion of a convention in which I was not able to participate, since I was a decided opponent of the National Socialist party and, judging from its customs, had to fear that it would deprive the society of all independence and extend its jurisdiction over a field that hitherto had been fairly well spared infringements on the part of the Reich Minister of Propaganda. That had at first such unfavorable effects that I intended to leave the society but I subsequently refrained from doing so because of the desire to discuss common actions with the other members of the society.

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I was subsequently invited to a session of the executive committee. I still recall the course of the session in many respects. Herr von Schirach commenced his statements before the small circle of perhaps ten gentlemen - I can not state the exact number - with the remark that he would speak quiet frankly and that he expected the same from all present; just as he assured the others of secrecy, he counted upo the same for his person. Then spoke very frankly on art work and his position in general as well as the task of the Bibliophile Society and stated among other things that he knew that he had facilitated th public performance of several works of music which were not yet ripe for it, but that was done in order to give the composers an opportunity of finding out the effect of their work in a grand p rformance. He then spoke rather critically without mentioning any names, of the music he some times heard in the radio, and demanded that works of ar be judged on the basis of artistic view points and not according to a party position. In that connection he said in his general observation that our soldiers upon their return from the field would hardly submi to this ordering around in peace time as it is recommended from many a side.

As I was sitting next to Herr von Schirach during the meal I ha the possibility of talking frankly about many matters. I do not recal the details as well as I do the total impression which was quite far from the dictatorial manner which other leading National Socialists possessed but which on the other hand showed that Herr von Schirach in many respects stood far above the one-sidedness and intolerance of his party.

Thus he showed understanding for my critical statements concerni the prohibition of German script by Hitler and himself made remarks that were contradictary to the terribly amateurish statement of Hitle namely that the German script is not German, but originated from the Schwabach Jew-Letter and just as the Jews of our times had brought th press under their influence they had immediately after the invention of the printing press deprived the print shops of their possessions

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When I, at one time during a later discussion contradicted the contents of opinions expressed by him he took it in a quite objective and friendly manner and did not show a trace of that intolerance which one was accustomed to find often with party members.

Even though it be far from me to judge Herr von Schirach after this meeting, I do recall that his almost liberal manner of accepting and admitting other opinions, did not fail to impress me, so that some days later I discussed this matter with great satisfication with Dr. Goerdeler - the one-time Lord Mayor of Leipzig - who was later murdered .

That Herr von Schirach knew that I was opposed to and did not belong to the NSDAP he could assume not only from my statements; I could see that also from a short letter in which he had crossed out the "Dear Fellow Party Member Klingspor" which his office had probably written by force of habit, and had written "Herr (Mister)" above the "Fellow Party Member". He therefore must have had the feeling that I did not like to be regarded as a party member. Whoever knows how much everything done by other leading national socialists often deviated from objective view points and stood under the influence of party dogmas and served exclusevily the purpose of promoting the party, - was not a little surprised that Mr. von Schirach for instance, made statements in a printed speech which were sharply contradictory to opinions expressed by other National Socialists. Thus he expressed himself in it quite decidedly against the opinion that party membership could be a substitute for the lack of artistic talents. But also in other instances he showed that he had an inner interest in questions of art and that he considered them impartially and not as a matter of politics and of the racial problem as was so often done in other instances.

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I doubt very much whether these observations will affect in any way the - indictments dealt with in Nuernberg but I don't mind at all leaving it up to yo to
to make use of them if you believe that these observations will somehow influence the fate of Herr von Schirach. At any rate the relationship to Herr von Schirach has furnished a new proof to me that not only the behavior but also the opinions often varied greatly among the individual National Socialists. I am that much more able to state this since I was strongly opposed to the party.

Respectfully Yours
signed:
Dr. K. Klingspor

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 7 March 1946.

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Defense Counsel

H0799 – 0022

Karl Klingspor

Offenbach/Main, Ludwigstr.140
Telephone 84052

22 January 1946

To
Dr. Sauter

presently at Nuernberg
Augsburgerstr.34/I

Dear Dr. Sauter!

I confirm receipt of your letter of 16 January and send you herewith copy of a part of the speech delivered by Herr von Schirach on the occasion of Mozart Week which should support what I wrote you on 4 January. Unfortunately I am unable to find the original in my library, but perhaps you be able to get hold the copy through Mr. von Schirach.

Respectfully

signed: Dr. K. Klingspor

Copy

Registered

•-•-•-•-•-•-•-•-•

I certify that this is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 7 March 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Defense Counsel

H0799 - 0023

Baldur von Schirach, Address on the Occasion of the Opening of the Mozart-Week 1944

..... It is of no importance that in the wake of the tremendous spiritual changes brought about through our revolution aspects manifest themselves which attempt to substitute strength of political conviction for the lack of artistic creative powers. Permanent is after all only the extraordinary and those people who in order to justify their bad works of art point to their good political conviction, will not be able to endure before the German nation. The political movement leading the Reich has never stipulated in its party program a demand for a specific art bound to its party line, for this would contradict the idea the party fought for. Every true work of art exists through its very self and has a national mission. It creates for the nation to which it owes its origin. That is - if you want it this way - its tendency. The national value of a contemporary painting is not determined by the number of SA-men depicted in it, and national poetry in the sense of our movement is not constituted by the lyrics of flagwaving and fanfares, whichattempt to substitute high sounding words for the lack of sentiment and form.

The same goes for our music.

Whoever calls Goethe a Free Mason and the "Magic Flute (Zauberfloete)" a Free Masonic opera will rightfully not be taken seriously in our nation. The great art of the nation has a claim to protection as a national memorial. What can seem more ridiculous to us than the attempt to grade at a later time the great representatives of our spirit and to pass judgment as to whether they corresponded in every little detail to the regulations set forth by the culturally reactionary petty-bourgeois. Every great work carries its intrinsic law within itself; it is always the expression of a lonely personality and the nation, at the same time. The nation, however, is not always only time-bound community, i.e., the contemporary world, but instead the timeless community of one blood and one tongue outlasting all changes of taste and changing view points. Therefore, there is no art of a period. For the same reason Mozart means more to us today than he meant to his contemporaries. And the more the years pass to a that much greater extent will he belong to the nation. There cannot be any doubt that precisely Mozart's work proves truth that all real art is created in opposition to the opinions of the contemporary world and for the nation. Thus, he teaches also us the realization of the intrinsic substance of all accomplishments of genius. They are determined by dogmas set forth by professors of the history of art. These professors apply the measure of the past and the present. What belongs to future, however, determines its own measure!

H0799-0024

For the purpose of submitting as evidence the statements I have made in my two letters of 4 and 22 January 1946 to Attorney Dr. Sauter concerning the case of von Schirach, to the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg, I herewith affirm in lieu of oath the truthfulness of same.
I know that a false affirmation in lieu of oath would be punishable by law.

Offenbach,(Ludwigstr.140), 26 February 1946.

signed:

Dr.K.Klingspor

I certify that this is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg 7 March 1946

Defense Counsel:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799 - 0025

c. 2
Exhibit No.

C o p y
Dr. Karl Roesen

Garmisch-Partenkirchen
4 February 1946
Ludwigstrasse 39

Statement

Dr. F. Sauter, attorney-at-Law, in his capacity as defense counsel for the defendant before the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg, former Gauleiter Baldur von Schirach, has requested the Generalmusikdirektor Dr. Richard Strauss to give his opinion.

Dr. Richard Strauss is at present undergoing a cure in Switzerland. I am therefore requested as his attorney to express an opinion.

With knowledge of the penalties in case of false statements I affirm, in lieu of oath, the following:

My name is Dr. Karl Roesen born 25. 6. 1894, Attorney-at-Law in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Ludwigstrasse 39, admitted to practice law by military government as of 23. 7. 1945.

I have not become personally acquainted with Baldur von Schirach.

I can therefore repeat only indirectly what I learned from Dr. Strauss and what I could observe in the course of events.

According to that Schirach has always acknowledged the master's greatness as an artist despite the tension existing then between Hitler and Goebbels on one side and Dr. Strauss on the other. During the master's stay in Vienna he had entirely disregarded Strauss' non-acceptance of national socialism; he permitted the master's wife, on the occasion of Strauss' 80th birthday, to tell him expressly: "and I still don't greet you with Heil Hitler"

While the eightieth birthday has not been celebrated very much in the Reich, Schirach in contrast to the Reich government had Dr. Strauss especiall honored and feted [illegible] on his 80th birthday.

H0799 - 0026

On the statement of Dr. Karl Roesen.

In Vienna/Schirach received Dr. Strauss with his family, including his Jewish daughter-in-law particularly well, when there arose new and serious difficulties with the local Kreisleiter who was covered by the Gauleiter in Upper Bavaria.

Dr. Strauss has declared repeatedly that Schirach stood culturally considerably above the usual level of the Gauleiters and office holders of the NSDAP. I am in no position to express myself in a more concrete way.

signed: Dr. Roesen

Defense Counsel

I certify that this is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 7 March 1946

Defense Counsel:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799 - 0027

Submitted
May 23, 1946

No. 3
Exhibit No.

My name is Maria H o e p k e n , née Madersbacher, born on 19 February 1913 in Munich and I live at present in Jachenau / Upper Bavaria.

I am aware of the nature of an affidavit, of my duty to make truthful statements and of the punishable consequences of a false affidavit.

I affirm in lieu of oath the following:

1) On 1 May 1938 I was employed by the Reich Youth leadership in Berlin and appointed secretary to Baldur von Schirach, the then Reich Youth Leader. I worked in that capacity in Kochel / Upper Bavaria, Munich and Berlin. Prior to that I worked for 6 years as secretary in a chemical factory in Berlin and for 2 years in a publishing firm in Berlin. At the beginning of 1938 considerable changes of personnel took place in this firm, and that is why I was looking for another position. Through an acquaintance of mine, a certain Mr. Kaufmann, I got a job as a secretary with the Reich Youth Leadership on 1 May 1938. At that time I belonged neither to the party, nor to any of its organizations. In the summer of 1940 I became a member of the party, chiefly because it had been suggested to me by many of my colleagues. At first I responded to my colleagues' insistence rather unfavorably, but then many persons began complaining to Mr. von Schirach that I was his secretary, despite of the fact that I had never belonged to the Hitler Youth and was not a party member.

H0799-0028

Mr. v.Schirach, however, never attached any significance to these complaints, but explained he could understand my not being in the party as I had never paid any attention to politics . Schirach also never demanded my joining the party. But I still did it, namely in the summer of 1940, for the sake of peace and in order not to be attacked, by my colleagues any longer.

From 1 October 1940 to 1 April 1945 I was an employee of the office of the Reich Governor in Vienna and in addition secretary to Baldur von Schirach, who had then become Reich Governor in Vienna. During many years of these activities I got acquainted with the entire correspondence of Schirach. He talked frequently with me about his official affairs, about conditions in the party and his own attitude towards different problems, so that I gained considerable insight into all these matters.

2) On the basis on my knowledge I affirm that Schirach had nothing to do with the/from Vienna; that, on the contrary, the expulsion deportation of Jews of Jews from Vienna took place on the ground of a direct order by Hitler (presumably to the Reichsfuehrer SS); and that it was executed by the SS in Vienna alone by order of the local higher SS leader, without Schirach as then Gauleiter of Vienna

H0799 - 0029

being able to co-operate in any way or to express his opinion an obstruct the measures in question.

3) When the deportation of Jews from Vienna was carried out the general opinion in Vienna, as well as our own, was that the Viennese Jews will be simply settled somewhere in the East of Europe. Schirach was certainly unaware of the fact that the Viennese Jews are to be murdered, because in the course of time he surely would have mentioned it to me, as in view of his whole attitude he would have been deeply shocked by the Jewish pogroms.

4) Schirach always exerted a thoroughly moderating influence on his co-workers in Vienna also in regard to the Jewish question, urging them to show the greatest possible consideration when executing Hitler's orders directed against Jews, for instance in the question of further employment of Jews on the stage, in agriculture and municipal industries and of permitting exception in wearing the Star of David or leaving Jews in their apartments etc.

I remember for instance a case, when Schirach intervened vigorously and successfully with the municipal administration of Vienna on behalf of the further employment and payment of two municipal female gardners, both half Jewish,

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when he heard from the Park Inspector that both women were to be discharged on the sole ground of their Jewish origin. As another example, he saw to it that the son of the composer Dr. Richard Strauss, married to a Jewess, was permitted to stay in his apartment; or, for instance, on Schirach's initiativ the Jewish wife of the Viennese screenstar Hans Moser was relieved of the obligation to wear the Jewish star; when at one time the cultural consultant of the city of Vienna informed Baldur von Schirach that two ballet dancers of the Viennese State Opera (their names have escaped me) are to be discharged because of their Jewish and half Jewish origin, he effectuated again their staying in office - these are only a few examples I remember at the moment.

5.) I believe it was in spring or summer 1943, that Mrs. Henriette von Schirach told me the following: She had been in Amsterdam and had witnessed there from the hotel how hundreds of Jewish women had been deported at night, while shouting dreadfully. This demonstration had shaken her nerves, she was very much upset about it and reported the occurrence to her husband. The latter suggested she should relate the incident to Hitler occasionally, when visiting in Ober-Salzberg, so that Hitler would intervene and remedy such conditions. So shortly afterwards when sitting together at night with her husband and some members of Hitler's entourage, she told the occurrence to Hitler But Hitler took the story very ungraciously,

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interrupted her speech and told her not to be so sentimental. The whole incident was quite embarrassing, nobody ever spoke again at that night and the situation became so embarrassing, the Schirach couple had to retire to their room shortly. A man of the entourage of Hitler(if not mistaken, an adjutant Schaub), then gave the couple Schirach the urgent advice to leave the next morning at the earliest hour, lest Schirach be put into a concentration camp for that incident by Hitler. Thereupon they left Ober-Salzberg the next morning very early without taking any leave from Hitler. Later on we discussed that incident frequently and Mrs. von Schirach repeatedly told it to me in the same light. Mr. von Schirach also related it to me often, saying it had been very embarrassing to him, for he had presumed Hitler would understand if he were informed about such cases against Jews by an eye witness.

In this connection Schirach also expressed his wish to release, when a chance arises, the police personnel (about 6 officers) furnished him for personal protection, and to assign instead men from the Wehrmacht for that purpose. He talked then with the chief of police in Vienna, Gotzmann suggesting to him, that he - Schirach - was willing to give up his body guard of police men,

H0799 – 0032

since because of the existing personnel shortage he did not want to deprive the police of any of its manpower. Instead of policemen Schirach had men from the Wehrmacht, from the regiment "Grossdeutschland" assigned to him for his personal protection. As I saw it, he did it because the police officers were under the command of Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler, while soldiers of the Wehrmacht were not subordinate to the Reichsfuehrer of the SS.

From that time on Schirach has never been received by Hitler on principle and has not personally talked to him, any more. I know that from Schirach himself, who often complained about not being received by Hitler any longer, and about having obviously fallen in complete disavor with him. Since then Schirach, to my knowledge met Hitler only once more, namely at a conference of Gauleiters, approximately in February 1944, at which, however, Schirach never had the opportunity to talk with Hitler personally.

As far as I know there has never been a concentration camp in the area of the Vienna District. I heard from Gauleiter Schirach at one time that he had been in the concentration camp of Mauthausen. As far as I remember this visit to Mauthausen took place on the occasion of a conference, in which various Gauleiters and their economic advisers, among them also the Gauleiter von Schirach, took part; and that was, if I am not mistaken, in Linz.

H0799-0033

Schirach at that time told one of his colleagues, I think Mr. Scharitzer and me on one of the next days, that he had been in Mauthausen with other officials. I don't know what he saw there as I was not present at the further conversation between Schirach and Scharitzer. That was the only instance of Schirach's seeing a concentration camp that I have ever heard of.

As long as I was in the service of Schirach I did not know anything about the atrocities committed in concentration camps. In Vienna likewise, I have not learned anything about them from other people. I assume therefore, that these atrocities were unknown also in Vienna; as otherwise, in my opinion, I should have surely heard this or that from the one or the other. These atrocities, on the contrary, came to my knowledge for the first time after enemy troops had marched in. We personally, I and my husband never listened to foreign broadcast. My husbands standpoint was that it was strictly forbidden and subject to heavy punishment and, therefore, should not be done.

Whether Mr. von Schirach or his family ever listened to foreign broadcasts I dont know. But I never heard either from him or his wife that he ever did. During the time from 5 November 1944 to 1 April 1945, when I and my husband lived with that family, I can state with all certainty that in Schirach's house

H0799-0034

no listening to foreign broadcasts ever took place, as I would have noticed it having been present in the apartment day and night.

7) During the entire time he held his office Schirach strove succesfully for peace in Church matters in the district of Vienna and for the reestablishment and maintenance of correct relations with local clerical agencies in contrast with his predecessor Buerckel. In regard to Christian Churches he was taking a totally different attitude in sofar as he frequently advised his potitical co-workers to keep peace with the Church, to work at all times in full accord with the Churches and to take into consideration all their wishes. Thus he took it upon himself that in Vienna Cardinal Innitzer's desires were to be currently fulfilled, that the customary crucifixes in catholic regions should be kept in the boarding schools of the Action for the Evacuation of Children to the Country etc. etc.

That Schirach has been giving such orders to his subordinate leaders I know, because Schirach after conferring with them either made numerous margin remarks himself which I had the opportunity to read later on, or dictated them to me as his secretary. After giving such orders to his subordinate leaders orally at first

H0799 - 0035

Schirach would often afterwards con-firm them in writing. That is the way how I learned of them.

8) Not only in my official work but also during my stay in Schirach's house, where I lived with my husband from 5 November 1944 (on which day my apartment had been destroyed by an air raid) to 1 April 1945. I had sufficient opportunity to get acquainted with Schirach's personal positive attitude in respect to Christi-anity, since at that time we had our meals together with Schirach and his family and his office had been moved into his apartment. Schirach has often read alound in the family circle excerpts from a book entitled "Words of Christ from the New Testament", with his colleagues as for instance his adjutant Wieshofer often present. On such occasions Schirach said often that Christ's words are final for all of us and for all times. He often deeply regretted that most of our fellow men paid no attention to the Teachings of Christ.

His saying "All true education is basically a religious education, as it must teach reverence" let me again recognize his positive attitude in respect to Christianity.

The above mentioned statement of Schirach has been uttered by him for the first time, to my knowledge, in his address in the Garnison-Kirche in Potsdam in January 1939.

H0799 – 0036

9) During his work in Vienna Schirach has been particularly and successfully active in the enhancement of art. He did everything in his power to reendow Vienna with the cultural background congenial with the city and its population. By that he often got into controversies with the Propaganda Ministry and with Minister Dr. Goebbels. I frequently learned of these controversies through my official duties in Schirach's office when the Ministerial-Dirigent Schloesser, who worked in the propaganda ministry, informed Mr. von Schirach by telephone or letter, that this or that expression or action by Schirach greatly displeased the Minister (Dr. Goebbels); also the cultural consultant of the city of Vienna, a certain Walter Thomas, often went to Berlin on official mission, bringing back regularly reports on different cases in which the Minister took offense to Schirach's expressions.

Thus, for instance, Schirach attacked in his speech on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Vienna Philarmonic Orchestra at the end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943, the musical policy of the Reich Propaganda Ministry, which apparently saw in the "March of the Gnomes" and other compositions by Linke, considered insignificant by Schirach, the very height of musical achievement. He celebrated Gerhart Hauptmann's 80th birthday by according him special honors, he honored Richard Strauss and supported him on all occasions etc. All that was complicated by the inimical attitude of the Berlin authorities.

Schirach frequently attended Vienna Theaters, Concerts or scientific or similar gatherings

H0799 -0037

inviting to his house mostly actors, poets, artists and scientists. To such social gatherings in his house, which took place very frequently before the beginning of airraids, he never invited any outspoken party men save at the utmost some of his closest colleagues. Persons of any importance in the party he used to invite only to official gatherings. I had the impression that he did that only because he could not act otherwise on official receptions. Anyway Schirach had a far greater contact with people of significance to the cultural life in Vienna and I always thought he felt more at ease in such surroundings.

10) It is known to me that Schirach during his activities in Vienna often was assailed by party circles because he seldom attended political meetings and especially because he made very few speeches. That's why he was often slandered in the chancellery of the party and constantly attacked.

In my capacity as Schirach's secretary I know that he very much disliked to speak at official party meetings and always tried to avoid it. I have heard from himself, from his adjutants and co-workers, that they tried to induce him to attend official party meetings in order to make a speech, but that Schirach more often than not refused, because

H0799 - 0038

that kind of meetings did not appeal to him. From my activities with Schirach I also know that officials from the party chancellery coming to Vienna on business, often remarked that in the chancellery which was headed by Bormann, one was dissatisfied with Schirach for that very reason, expecting and requesting him to attend party meetings more frequently and make more speeches.

11) Out of my experience in the office of the Gauleitung in Vienna I know that Hitler emphasized continuously in the party chancellery's order journal, that all questions to be discussed by the Gauleiters with Hitler be submitted to Bormann beforchand who then would decide whether they should be presented to Hitler in case he, Borman, was not able to solve them. Besides, Hitler repeatedly indicated in the order yournal, that Bormann as his secretary and head of the party chancellery possessed his full confidence and nobody could undertake anything against Bormann; that was approximately the substance of these statements.

12) I also know the following: Shortly after Schirach took office as Gauleiter of Vienna, he introduced in that capacity consultation days for the public. "He kept hours of consultation

H0799-0039

during which anybody could talk to him who wanted to. People had to register at the Gau chancellery, and announce the object of their consultation at one of the next consultation days, occuring every week, those were able to speak personally to the Gauleiter and present their requests to him. I myself frequently attended such occasions, when something had to be taken down in writing. Such Gau consultation days usually began at 7-8 o'clock in the morning lasting till around 6-8 at night. From my activities in the Gauleitung I know that von Schirach attempted in most cases to assist these persons or to remedy abuses brought to his attention. I heard repeatedly that Vienna's population acknowledged gratefully these public consultation days, being enthusiastic about their introduction.

13.) I know that Schirach with the assistance of Dr. Colin Ross, in 1941 and 1942 to my recollection, strove hard to avoid war with America under any circumstances. These endeavors however were thwarted by Bormann, who would not let Hitler meet Schirach and Colin Ross on that subject, as I again learned from Schirach at that time. I was told then by Schirach he almost succeeded in bringing about a discussion between Dr. Colin Ross and Hitler

H0799-0040

but that subsequently andadditional discussion planned by the two did not takenplace because it was thwarted either by Bormann or Ribbentrop. Later on Schirach said repeatedly he had planned to be sent to America by Hitler as Ambassador extraordinary; that he was convinced he would have succeeded in coming to an understanding with the statesmen over there and that surely this would have been in the interests of the maintenance of peace. One should not have neglected doing anything, that would have helped to maintain peace with America.

14) Schirach was constantly striving to guarantee international peace to Youth, I saw evidence for that in the numerous exchange camps which were established in great numbers on his initiative and which were visited alternately by English, French, American or Japanese youth usually for several weeks, in order to get acquainted and become friendly with German youth. Vice versa, German youth delegations visited foreign youth camps for similar purposes, for instance in France, England or Japan. Whether they went to America I cannot tell for sur at present.

Schirach when talking to Youth often used expressions as for instance: "Youth is a bridge to peace", subsequently elucidating such expressions to the youth in more elaborate statements.

H0799 – 0041

I have thus gained knowledge of all speeches held by Schirach, and most of them I put in writing myself; I know from them that he always urged youth to strive for closest possible, contact with the youth of other countries, as of France and of England and to learn to know them and the conditions they live in by personal observation. Schirach expressed time and again his conviction that never again should there be another war and that in his opinion the best guaranty for preserving peace is that the youth of the various countries learn to know and appreciate each other.

15) I am asked if Schirach in his capacity of Reichsjugend-fuehrer ever appointed Regular Army officers or former Regular Army officers as leaders in the Hitler Youth. In this respect on the ground of my acquaintance with conditions I declare the following: Schirach in principle held the viewpoint that youth should be led by youth, i.e. by persons risen from the ranks of the Hitler Youth. As far as I remember at the moment, even among the full-time leaders of the Hitler Youth, as well as among its employees there has been not a single one who had been Regular Army officer or a former one. I have heard repeatedly from Schirach's lips that he did not consider officers as suitable for leading the youth. This was also the general attitude of the employees within the Reich Youth Leadership.

H0799 - 0042

16) I am asked if it is true that Schirach had been in Heidelberg at the end of 1938, holding a speech before the Heidelberg students. I am told that a certain Gregor Ziemer has stated in an affidavit that Schirach had spoken prior to 1939 in Heidelberg before students and had pointed out in this speech the ruins of the Heidelberg synagogue. Out of that I conclude, that the speech mentioned by Ziemer must have taken place between 8 November 1938 and 1 January 1939.

By virtue of my personal knowledge I can declare that this statement of Ziemer cannot possiblybe correct. As I know for certain Schirach was in October 1938 in Kochel, Upper Bavaria, where his private residence was at that time. The reason I am sure of it is that at the end of October 1938 his wife gave birth to her third child (Wolf Robert by name) and I also lived at that time with Schirach's family at Kochel. At the end of October 1938, to my recollection on the 30 or 31 of October, Schirach, his adjutant (Willy Scholz) and I went to Berlin, where he had to settle various matters pertaining to the Reich Youth Leadership and also prepare a speech for a youth meeting in Vienna. In November Schirach and his adjutant left Berlin for Vienna.

H0799 - 0043

At that time I procured for that trip for Schirach and his companion travel accomodations in the sleeping car. Schirach returned after a few days from Vienna to Munich and for the rest of the year of 1938 stayed partly in Munich and partly at his private place in Hochel. I myself was also in Munich at that time. I would have know it for certain if Schirach would have gone to Heidelberg at that time. I always knew when Schirach undertook some longer trips. But he definitely did not go to Heidelberg at that time.

I am told that the above mentioned Gregor Ziemer has described in his affidavit Mr. von Schirach as "a bit on the heavy side". This description, however, certainly does not hold true for the period described by me. When I got my job with Schirach in the Reich Youth Leadership in May 1938 he was definitely slender. From pictures I knew that he had been heavier in former years. From Schirach's lips I heard, however, that some time prior to my starting on my job he went through a rather extended illness losing considerable weight in the process. I estimate that in 1938 Schirach weighed at the most 140 lbs. I am able to estimate that rather correctly

H0799 - 0044

since my husband is approximately of the same build as Schirach, only a little heavier, weighing an average of 145 lbs. If asked whether the physical description furnished by the witness Gregor Ziemer fits the then Reich Student Leader Dr. Scheel rather than Schirach, I can answer this question in the affirmative. Scheel was to my recollection shorter than Schirach ; at any rate however heavier than he was.

I herewith certify in lieu of oath the correctness of the above statements.

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Defense Counsel

H0799 – 0045

P[illegible]IV

To the affidavit of Mrs. Maria Hoepken

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

I certify herewith that this is/a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 8 March 1946

Attorney at Law
Signed: Dr. Fritz Sauter

Filed May 24, 1946. p. 10302

Copy

No. 3a Exh. No..

H0799-0046

Sender: Dr. Hans Carossa, Rittsteig, Post Schalding, Lower Bavaria

Dr. Fritz Sauter

at present Nuernberg

International Military Tribunal

Dear Doctor:

I met the former Reich Youth Leader, Baldur von Schirach, twice; once after my lecture in Vienna in March 1942, and once after a lecture in March 1944.

Both times I was invited for supper together with 4 to 6 other guests. To my great surprise there was no talk about politics during both meetings, each of which after all did last 3 hours but almost exclusively about cultural matters, particularly about plastic arts, music, also about scientific problems. I was under the impression that Mr. von Schirach was unusally well read and had a thorough knowledge of the arts of various centuries. I also noticed that he thought and spoke completely without prejudice in matters of literature and art, evidently completely independently from the directives of the Party. I am now able to understand - Munich friends told me about it - that he had scandalized the Party with a art exposition in Vienna which had been arranged by him.

In July 1944 the author Dr. Rudolf Kassner asked me to speak for him with Herr v. Schirach. Dr. Kassner was very crowded in his apartment and, therefore, greatly handicapped in his work. As his wife is Jewish, the Vienna community administration intended to house in his apartment, which already was too small, a so-called "Mixed couple". I wrote only a short petition to Baldur v. Schirach and already a few days later Dr. Kassner sent me a telegram in which he happily advised me that the matter had been settled immediately very favorably by the Reichsstatthalter. Also the release from a concentration camp of Peter Suhrkamp, Berlin publisher was due to intervention on the part of v. Schirach, as Mrs. Suhrkamp told me.

I certify therewith, in lieu of oath, that above made statements are true and I authorize Attorney Dr. Sauter to present this declaration to the International Military Tribunal as evidence.

Yours very truly
Hans Carossa

I certify that above is true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 22 March 1946

Attorney:
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799 -0047

No. 4

Exhi. No. ..

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv"

YEARLY SLOGANS OF THE HITLER YOUTH

1933 Year of Unification

1934 Year of Education

1935 Year of Training

1936 Year of the "Jungvolk" (youth)

1937 Year of Home creation

1938 Year of Agreement.

1939 Year of Duty to Health

1940 Year of Trial.

H0799-0048

No. 4a
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

E x c e r p t

from

"Das Archiv" January 1935 / Page 1426

1935: Year of Training.

"The state of health of the entire German youth must be improved and the mistakes and negligence of thepast period must be overcome. Together with my request for highest performances in body and professional work, I, as leader of the youth which has been entrusted to me, must issue particularly strict regulationsto those male and female sub-leaders who bring about over-exertion of the youth led by them. Such male and female youth-leaders who, contrary to instructions issued to them, endanger the health of the youth who are in their care, will be punished with expulsion from the Hitler Youth as of 1 January 1935, (From Schirach's radio address of 1 January 1935 which year he designated as the "Year of Training."

I certify that above is true copy of the original in my possession.

Attorney

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946 Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799 - 0049

No. 4b
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

E x c e r p t

from

"Das Archiv", January 193(/Page 1444

New Year's Address v. Schirach's, Year of Home Creation

1 January 1937

He says among other things in the address that the Hitler youth has always considered the home as an important prerequisite for their common work. The Hitler Youth will be independent of such taverns and other places which place their side rooms at its disposal only if they are given a guarantee that the youths will be consuming alcohol and nicotine.

I certify that above is true copy of the original which is in my possession.

Nuernberg 15 March 1946

Attorney:
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799 - 0050

Nc. 4 d

/Exh. Nc.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", January 1938, Page 1256

"Yearly Slogans of the Reich Youth Leader"

v. Schirach, the leader of the Hitler Youth of the German Reich, in his address to Adolf Hitler's Youth, announced as he does every year, the slogan for the work of the new year and declared the year 1938 for the youth of the Reich to be the "Year of Agreement"

In beginning his address v. Schirach called to mind the past "Year of Home Creation" in which, thanks to the support lent by the mayors and communities, as well as by all proper agencies of the Party and of the State, more than 1000 HJ Homes were started and many new youth hostels have been created. Concerning the task of the new year he says in the address: "On the threshold of the new year we welcome the many male and female comrades from abroad who have assembled as our guests in German-French, German-Belgian, German-English and many other HJ-Skiing camps. About 200,000 foreign youths have visited during the past year National socialistic Germany and the educational institutions of the Hitler Youth. In the coming year the big task of the Hitler Youth will be to build new bridges between the German and foreign youth. The youth of the nations shall come to know each other, not in order to imitate foreign ways but in order to obtain a just, reciprocal understanding of foreign traits.

Only reciprocal understanding can form the basis of a cooperation of the present, great youth organizations."

"On January 6 von Schirach, leader of the Hitler Youth, received in Munich one delegation each of the German-French and the German-Belgian camps and on 11 January the participators of 3 German-English skiing camps."

I certify herewith that above is true copy of the original which is in my possession.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney: Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0051

No. 4c
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" January 1938/page 1256

1 January 1938 "Slogan of the Year of the Leader of Hitler Youth"

1938- Year of Agreement.

In beginning his address v. Schirach called to the mind the passed "Year of Home Creation" in which, thanks to the support lent by the mayors and communities, as well as by all competent agencies of the Party and the State, more than 1000 HJ homes were started and many new youth hostels have been created. Concerning the task of the new year he says in the address: In the coming year the big taks of the Hitler Youth will be to build new bridges between the German and foreign youth."

I certify herewith that above is true copy of the original which is in my possession.

Attorney

Nuernberg, 9 February 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0052

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" January 1939

1 January 1939 New Year's address by Leader of Hitler Youth: Year of Duty to Health

"We must raise the efficiency of our people by sensible life led by the younger generation and you, my male and female comrades, can accomplish this by your own will:

1. by developing yourself thru sport activities and systematically carried out physical exercises,
2. by avoiding consumption of such thing which are damaging to the young organism.
   (No formal prohibition of alcohol and nicotine shall be issued in the HJ).

I certify herewith that this is true copy of the original in my possession.

attorney:

Nuernberg,14 February 1946 Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0053

No. 4 f
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", January 1940 / Page 1326

New Year's Proclamation of the Reich Youth Leader.

1 January 1940

"The Leader of the youth of the German Reich and Leader of the youth of the NSDAP, Baldur von Schirach, at the turn of the year issued a proclamation to the HJ in which he declared the year 1940 as Year of Trial and in which he transferred the command of the youth of the German Reich to his authorized deputy Hartmann Lauterbacher, as he himself had entered the army as volunteer."

I certify herewith that this is true copy of the original which is in my possession.

Attorney:
Dr. Fritz Sauter

Nuernberg, 6 March 1946

H0799-0054

No. 5
Exh. Nr. [illegible]

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Will and Power"

Periodical of the Leader of the Nationalsocialistic Youth

Editor: Baldur v.Schirach

Publisher: Zentralverlag of the NSDAP, Berlin SW 68

1937
Page 6

4 January 1937 Issue 1

German Parents Look Upon You!

In his radio address Baldur v.Schirach stated:
"I always felt, also in the past, that I was the trustee of the parents. The worries of the German parents are my worries. Their joy is also my joy." The Reich Leader of the Youth desires a relationship of confidence between Hitler Youth and parental home. The confidence of the parents into our organization will always be necessary for a successful work of the youth movement just as happiness and contentment of the parental home are in close connection with us. To preserve this relationship of confidence and to establish it in cases where youths are joining us who so far had been kept apart, is one of the most noble and important tasks of the young leadership.

I certify herewith that this is true copy of the original which is in my possession.

Attorney:

Nuernberg, 13 March 1946 Dr.Fritz Sauter

H0799-0055

No. 6
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Will and Power"

Periodical of the Leader of the Nationalsocialist Youth
Editor: Baldur v. Schirach

Publisher: Zentralverlag of the NSDAP, Berlin SW 68

FROM: Revolutionary Youth and Reactionaries Abroad

1937 4 January 1937 Issue 1
Page 8

Let us realize that we are constantly watched by a world press which often is ill-disposed toward us; our best counter-propaganda for of the our own perfect behavious and that we must try to make the youth of other nations also beyond the borders of the Reich understand our intentions and mentality so that in the future the generations of people do not confront each other again without understanding.

I certify herewith that this is a true copy of the original which is in my possession.

Attorney:

Nuernberg, 11 March 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0056

No. 7
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "W i l l and P o w e r"

Publication of the Leader of the National Socialist youth

Editor Baldur v.Schirach

Published by Zentralverlag of the NSDAP,Berlin SW 68

1937 4 January 1937 Issue 1
Page 10.

Baldur v.Schirach:

The raising and educating of the German Youth cannot be the respons bility of one individual group. In solving this problem three facto must work together in trustful comradely cooperation: the German ho the German school and the Reich Youth leadership.

Page 11

The uniform is not an expression of a warlike attitude, it is the dress of fellowship. It erases the difference in rank and makes the lowliest working youth acceptable to higher society. In our German nation the young generation must be united to create an inseparable com unity.

In this dress the working youth stands next to the son of the unive sity professor. Socialism finds fulfilment in the young folk.
May everyone serve the religious conviction his conscience dictates Hitler Youth is no church and the church is no Hitler Youth.
One recognizes the devoutness of youth by the manner it stands up i the face of death. If ever there was youth that believed in God, th is it. None before carried His blessing so clearly within itself.
We all believe in God Allmighty. Because all, the youngest among us too, are witnessing the wonderful transformation our people experie through His help, the change from impotence and disunity to strengt and unity. The Hitler youth wants nothing else but to secure this strength and unity for all future times.

I hereby certiby that the above excerpt is a true copy of the origi in my possession.

Defense.Attorney
Dr.Fritz Sauter

H0799-0057

No. 8
Exh. No....

Baldur v. Schirach.

Excerpt from "Idea and form of the Hitler Youth" (1934)

Page 165: (re-Parents and HJ.)

"The family is the smallest unit in the entirety of a nation and at the same time the most significant. It can never be the task of the H.J. to disturb family life and the parents' educational work..... The Hitler Youth leader must consider it his duty not only to keep up a pleasant relationship with the parents of the youths entrusted to him, but he must beyond that give them at all times an insight into the organization's work. He is accountable to the parents of his young folk and must try to become the confidant of the family. Only that Fuehrer knows his youths who knows their fathers and mothers, their living conditions, their home, their good fortune and their troubles."

Page 165/166:

Every youth movement needs the psychological cooperation of the parental home. If both (i.e. parents and Hitler Youth) try to undermine each other's authority, then wrong leaders are at work. The parental home is the more willing to recognize the services of H.J. if this service backs up the authority of the parental home and does not harm it.

H0799-0058

No. 9
Exh. No..

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" May 1938 / Page 189'

About discipline.

At the Olympia stadium, Berlin, before 150 000 boys and girls:
"It is not so much a matter of a millionfold figure, as of a millionfold discipline!"

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

Nuernberg, 27 February 1946

H0799-0059

No. lo
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from

"Das Archiv" January 1939

24.1.1939

Baldur v. Schirach spoke at the grave of Friedrich the Great in the Garrison Church about the three educational factors of equal importance: Parental Home, Hitler Youth and School, finally about combatting the flight to the country.

- - - - - - - - -

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

Nurenberg 14 Feb. 1946.

H0799-0060

No. 11
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

From " People and Reich "

Political monthly booklet, 12th year, 1936.
"Will and Aim of German Youth"

Page 589 Issue 8

From: Guenter Kaufmann

On the Historical Task of German Youth.

Today, we called not only the academic youth, and we do not confine ourselves to the working youth. The fact that both wear the common dress as an expression of their political confession, created the basis for the German Youth for the fulfilment of its historic task. It is a matter now - and we are right in the middle of it - of carrying out the vital requirements of the people's community, which is physical training and health supervision of the youth. It is a matter now of solving those social question for which for centuries the struggle went on in vain. Now we want to educate ourselves about the formation and direction of the people. From our ranks must blossom now a cultural life that will fill the newly won political unity and social equality of all with a new style of community life. In order fully to destroy the "proletarian" and "bourgeois" world, the attitude and style of the National Socialistic Youth Movement will be of decisive importance.

When today youth is directed by youth, there is a guarantee that the ideals of the revolution will not be wiped out for the youth by rigid bureaucracy and by people who are too old. Because in the long run youth only then embraces ideals when it can fight for them. As long as the Reich Occupational Competition is the symbol of this youth movement and really lives up to it, as long as the ideal of performing and the striving for sound physical development are at hand, so long will the readiness for service for the entirety of the nation be alive. We must not believe, however, that we can for example continually pronounce an occupational ideal for performance without creating social conditions for the working youths that are in accordance with this ideal of performance. We could not constantly proclaim physical efficiency without bringing in accord the working hours of the youths with this political necessity. As a Hitler Youth leader once declared, we must be passionate fighters with a dispassionate view. The enthusiasm and

H0799-0061

passion for our work must keep us on the firm ground of every day life. Because in the heart of our continent we will always have to face the problems of the day. The Youth Movement, however, with its responsibilities, is the firs education of the people for the formation of its political fate.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuremberg, 14 March 1946

Defense Counsel

Dr. Fritz Sauter

No.12
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv," August 1936, Page 653

Health control in the Hitler Youth.

All juveniles were given physical examinations, when the applied for membership in the H.J. in accordance with a leaflet issued by the Reich Youth Leadership.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Defense Counsel

Nuernberg, 9 February 1936 Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0062

H0799-0063

No. 13
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" January 1939

10. 1. 1939

In Munich on January 10 - 13 a Reichsmeeting of the Vocational [illegible] Officers of the Reich Youth Leadership took place. Baldur von Schirach called on the Chiefs of social posts and Gau youth leaders, to give their specific support in all their work which is so much related to the work of the health department and to that of the physicians to the new action of the Hitler Youth in the year when emphasis is on health. In the year 1939 the Hitler Youth wants to conduct no campaign of an ascetic nature against the pleasures of life. The youths should only be guarded in their years of development from the use of intoxicating poisons the excessive use of which in the past was considered "smart".

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 14 February 1946

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0064

No. 14

Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", September 1935/page 851

Meeting of the H.J. District physicians.

29.9.1935

A meeting of the H.J. physicians from the entire Reich territory took place September 30 at the Thuringisches Arzte-haus in Weimar, under the auspices of Reichsarzt H.J. district leader Dr.Kondeyne. Reich Youth Leader v.Schirach spoke at the meeting with regard to the responsibilities of H.J. physicians.

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I certiby that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 27. Feb.1946

Defense Counsel

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0065

No. 15
Exhi.No....

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" March 1938/ p. 1567

Concerted action with the H.J. by the Communities.

In order to facilitate cooperation between the communities and community organizations with the H.J..... especially concerning the welfare of juveniles, in health care, providing homes and sports opportunities, and for the orderly upkeep of same, the Reichsminister of the Interior advises the Communities and Community organizations by general decree of March 15 (Min.Bl.RdI Nr.12 p.467) to assign these matters of principle and general cooperation with the H.J. to an expert official (for example the head official of youth welfare work)

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 9 February 1946

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0066

No.16
Exhi. No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" October 1936 p.973

17.10.36 Calisthenics for the Young folk.

Reichs Youth Leader v. Schirach and the Reichs Sport Leader v. Tschammer und Osten declared new executive regulations in connection with their agreement of July 28 concerning the new order in sport activities with the Young folk and H.J.

I certify that this excerpt is a true copy of the original before me.

Attorney-at-law:

(Stamp) Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munchen, Neuhausstr.50/n.

H0799-0067

No. 17
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" September 1936/1937

S.3.36. The chief of the social service of the Reich leadership of the Hitler Youth, Obergebietsfuehrer (Lieutnant General) Axmann gave, during a meeting in Lehnitz, a general picture of the social work for the youth.

Axmann recalled the fact that as early as 1933 that is before the seizure of the power, the Hitler Youth sent on vacation 70.000 of their comrades. Through a close co-operation with the NSV it was possible to make successful the work concerning the questions of youth relief and recovery, of protective comradeship (Schutzkameradschaften) and sending of children to the country by means of local care of young people or by means of the harvest guest action or the guests of the village children action of the RDM.

The return of the city youth to the country is one of the most important problems to be solved. Here too, the Hilter Youth has devoted herself in a decisive manner.

The individual country assistents have been replaced by groups of country assistant.

Axmann designated, as a further important field of work, the development apprentice homes which should supply the lack of competent man power in the provincial towns.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my presession.

Nuernberg, 11 February 1946

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich.

H0799-0068

No.18

Exh.No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" October 1935 Page 937

Jungvolk performance badge and test

for the youngest members of the Jungvolk.

At the same time the Reich Youth Leader ordered that each youngster joining the German Jungvolk after the 1st of January is subjected to the test for the youngest members of the Jungvolk (Pimpfenprobe) which is the perequisite for the holding of leadership positions in the German Jungvolk.

The conditions of the test for the youngest members of the Youngvolk, which must be undergone within one year after the day of joining and which entitles one to wear the Shoulder belt, consist of 60 meters dash, broad jumping and ball throwing as well as of fieldpack packing, knowledge of the details of a one and a half hours march, knowledge of the oaths of the Jungvolk Youth, of the Horst-Wessel- and the H.J. flag songs.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 27 February 1946

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich

H0799-0069

No. 19

Exh.No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" July 1936 / Page 516

Agreement between DRL and H.J. concerning the physical training of the German Youth.

28 July 1936

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 11 February 1946

Attorney at Law

Dr. Fritz Sauter

Munich

H0799-0070

No. 19a
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", June 1939/page 331

17. June 1939

Hitler Youth motorized units.

The organization of the Hitler Youth motorized units included at the end of 1939 92 motorized H.J. regiments with 705 companies, 2698 platoons and 7525 sections. Starting with an original membership of 3000 youths, the motorized H.J. reached the planned strength of 100.000 youths.
The motorized H.J. had at its disposal 328 own motor vehicles, 3270 private motor vehicles belonging to its members and approximately 2000 motor vehicles made available by the NSKK. 21,000 members of the motorized H.J. obtained the driver licence in 1938, that is twice as many as during the preceding year.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
M u n i c h

H0799-0071

No. 20
Exhibit No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" November/December 1934

Page 1399

Training in motorized sports of the Hitler Youth 14 December 1934
Agreement concerning the training of Hitler Youth motorized sport platoons. Consequently, a preparatory training of the youth in special training teams shall take place, then a course at the motorized sport school of the NSKK, the latter however only for youths who have reached or passed the age of eighteen. The program of work includes in addition to the motor-technical training, the obtaining of the drivers licence and the instruction in the art of cross-country driving, also ideological instruction. Hitler Youths who succesfully participated in one course, are taken over by the NSKK as the rising generation.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946

Attorney at law

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich

H0799-0072

No.20a
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" February 1937 Page 1592

Reich Ski Contest of the Hitler Youth.

27 January 1937

For the second time the Reich Ski Constests of the Hitler Youth have been carried out at Bad Reichenhall in the presence of the Reich Youth Leader v.Schirach and Reich Sport Leader v.Tschammer-Osten in which the Hochland Region showed itself to be the most successful in all contests.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 15 March 1946

Attorney at law

Dr.Fritz Sauter
Munich

H0799-0073

No. 21
Exh.No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from

" Das Archiv" June 1937 page 393

5 June 1937 Reich sport contest of the H.J.

After the contests of the young girls and girls of the BDM for the Reich sport contest of the HJ had already taken place on the 29th and 30th of May, the young and older members of the Hitler Youth entered on the 5th and 6th of May the performance test of the Reich sport contest.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

Munich

H0799-0074

No. 22
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" 24 August 1938 Page 749.

German Youth Championships in Frankfort on the Main.

The German Youth Championships (light athletics, swimming, tennis, football, hockey, hand-ball,etc.) have been carried out in Frankfort on the Main from the 24th to the 28th of August and reach their climax and conclusion the 28th of August with the honouring o the victors and the addresses delivered by the Reich Youth Leader Baldur v.Schirach and the Reich Sport Leader v.Tschammer und Osten.

Reich Sport Leader v.Tschammer und Osten declared in his speec that one must in the first place see to it that the physical traini for the youth is placed among the primary considerations, if Germany desired to remain the leading sport nation. Through the confidence of the Reich youth Leader, he succeeded in establishing a definitiv and close harmony between the H.J. and the N.S. League for Physical Training

Reich Youth Leader v.Schirach expessed his thanks to the Reich Sport Leader for his work in the field of physical training and declared then that not only particulary qualified individuals shoul engage in sports but that the entire young generation of our nation must be educated to a sporting way of life.

It is time now for a young Sparta, an epoch in which every individual must try to serve his nation as well and as devotedly as he possibly can.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 28 March 1946

Attorney at law

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich

H0799-0075

No. 22a
Exh.No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from

" Das Archiv" May 1939 / Page 222, 1 May 1939.

Youth Rally at the Olympia Stadium

where approximately 132.000 members of the Hitler Youth were present.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946.

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich.

H0799-0076

No. 81
Exh. No.
Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" January 1938 Page 1260

Foundation of the BDM projects : "Faith and Beauty" by Baldur v. Schirach (13 January 1938)

Speech about modern physical training of the female youth, dance and sport.

I heriby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession

Attorney at Law

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich

H0799-0077

No.24

Exh.No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", September 1936/Page 871/872

Training of the BDM chiefs

23.9.36. On the occasion of an instruction course of all "BDM-Untergaufuehrrinnen" held at the Reich sportfield, the Reich consultant in charge of the BDM made a statement concerning the education within the BDM.
Among other matters stated, the Reichsconsultant communicated:
In an organisation like the BDM, with its 2.2 million girls, the instructions of the chiefs is a major task. The basis of the educational work is the complete furtherance of the individual girl as a personality within the framework of the community. The leader of the BDM come from all professions and strata of the German people. Forty-two leadership schools of the BDM are used for the training of subordinate commanders. The three schools of the Reich Youth Leadership, in Potsdam, Godesberg and Boyen (East-Prussia) instruct the higher chiefs in three week courses. Fourteen BDM-housekeeping schools, recognized by the Government provide in one year and half-year courses the professional basis for kindergarten attendants, nurses, etc. The leaders of the smaller units are instructed in week-end courses, the rising generation of chiefs is instructed in short-time courses lasting 8 to 10 days....

Apart the weekly meeting instruction, 48 000 leaders have been trained during 1935 in the above mentioned leadership school. Moreover, there were 3580 sport training courses which included 129181 girls and leaders. Up to April 1st 1936, about 10000 girls had fulfilled the conditions required for the obtaining of the efficiency badge. 4000 girls participated in the Reich professional contest of this year. More then 130000 girls were gathered in the free-time camps during 1935, 26028 young girls in the 275 free-time camps for young girls. Moreover, 51000 young girls were included in the NSV-shipments of children to the country.

I, hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 11 February 1946

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0078

No. 25

Exh. No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" September 1937 pages 740/741

1.9.37

Instruction course for youth consultants of the DAF

..... "an instruction course for all youth consultants of the "Reich plant communities", 150 officials in charge of the "Gau youth management" etc..... In the reports and during the working conferences it has been principally required that an increased solicitude should be shown the working girl.

..... In the employment of female youth, attention must be paid that any demage with respect to health be avoided for the future mother ..... One of the major tasks of the 10 000 "plant youth managers" is the sensible health control, in which the BDM partook to a vast extent by carrying through the free time camps for about 30 000 non-organized young working girls. Only those girls can be considered for the work of "plant youth manager", who, due to their activity of several years in their profession, visualize clearly all tasks and the possibilities of their fullfilment and enjoy the entire confidence of the plant manager and of the personnel.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 8 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0079

No.26
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" January 1939.

22 January 1939. Task of the BDM/ Project for "Faith and Beauty

Reich Youth Leader v.Schirach spoke at the Dresden State Opera House:

...for girls of 18 to 21 or 17 to 21, respectively it seems to that an especial training in view of a community-bound personal is necessary and therefore an organization, which split in work communities of various types takes in account the personal inclination and ability of each individual, the conception "Fai and Beauty" must appear to the members of this organization lik a constellation, which each one tries to approach according to nature. One girl might try to serve our organization by partaki in working communities for orchestra music or choir singing, th other in fine arts or even in practical working communities. Th organization, which today for the first time appears before the public with a central performance, has during the short time of its existence gathered about half a million girls on an entirely voluntary basis.

After an allusion to his new year message, v.Schirach attacked misuse of nicotine and alcohol." It is not our rule to put grown up people under tutelage. I do not desire that young people try to fullfil the task set in the scope of their health organizati elsewhere than within their own ranks.

I, hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 14 February 1946

Attorney at law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

p. 10 v 56
May 23

No.27
Exh.No....
Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", July 1935/Page 527

Incorporation of Physically Disabled Youths into the HJ.

July 7th 1935

.....For the organizational incorporation of physically disabled youths, a "K" regiment (physically disabled) will be established in each HJ area, which in addition to the letter K will be designed by the number and the name of the area. This regiment includes physically disabled male youths from 10 to 18 years old, furthermore the female youth from 10 to 21 years old.....

.....The youths incorporated in the K regiment participate principally in the educational performances of the HJ. Special care is taken for their physical improvement. The further professional development shall be promoted in such a way, that it may allow the participation at the Reich profession contest.

After the deaf and the blind had already been incorporated in special units, the G regiment and the B regiment of the HJ, it was made possible through the above named agreement, to develop Germany's approximately 15 000 physically disabled, but heredit ry healthy young nationals, into complete beings and efficient professionals.

. . . . . .

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession

Nuernberg, 27 February 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

(NB. The Reich Youth Leader v. Schirach, ordered the execution of books and publications in braille for the blind. BvS)

H0799-0080

No.28
Exh. No.

Baldur von Schirach

H0799-0081

From "Youth and Home-land".

The picture book of the Hitler-Youth
Edited by the Hochland Area (19) Munich
Publisher Vereinigte Kunstanstalten AG. Kaufbeuren. (1938)

Final remarks:

This is the Hitler Youth!

Our pictures, the short stories and descriptions, have as their purpose that every one who takes this picture book in hand, have an insight into the life of German youth. We have written this book in order to give to all those who can not understand the Adolf Hitler Youths, an idea of the new youths; this need not necessarily be a rejection, but rather an inability to comprehend conditioned by the reevaluation of concepts, precisely which reevaluation is put into practice by the youth.

We have described in words and pictures this new type of boys and girl as it appears among us every day, as it is growing in harmony with the landscape, guided by the national-socialistic ideology, to become a labor service man, a soldier, a SA and SS man and an able German worker.

Look again at these pictures, look at these straightforward upright faces of boys and girls - they are your blood, your image, they are your future. With them, everybody must become young in the heart and understand the rejuvenated German nation exuberant with strength, in its work for the future.

It is just the sunny home-land, which gives to the Hitler Youth, to the youngest members of the Hitler Youth (Pimpfen), to the young girls and to the BDM-girls, the strength for working and for the assault on Germany's freedom.

Everybody is helping, even the "Pimpf" and the Hitler Youth in the smallest village, in the most abandoned solitude - if he gives to his life the meaning imposed by the name of our national-socialistic youth movement, - which is that in life one shall not know anything higher than our national.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 14 March 1946

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Attorney-at-Law

No. 29
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

From:
"Youth and Home - Land"

The picture- book of the Hitler Youth
Edited by the Hochland Area (19) Munich
Publisher: Vereinigte Kunstanstalten AG. Kaufbeuren
(1938)

Preface:

I dedicate this book to the youth of the Hochland Area. May you boys and girls at the sight of the majesty of our magnificent mountain world become strong, upright and happy people, May you always be grateful to destiny, that the home-land of the Fuehrer is also your home-land.

Your "Obergebietsfuehrer"
Emil Klein

- - - - - - -

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 14 March 1946.

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0082

Baldur v.Schirach

E x c e r p t

from

"Das Archiv", August 1934/ pages 617/618

August 8th 1934 to the parents in the "Hour of the Young Nation

Our work in the future is above all devoted to the health of the youth, to the free time of the young worker and to the improvement and strenghtening of all young Germans gathered in the HJ.

Thus, in 1935 we will continue to be build upon the experience provided by this year's large camps and every Hitler youth and Hitler girl will enjoy a sojourn of several weeks outdoors in natural surroundings in tent cities or youth hostels. It is a matter of honor for the German nation, that every youth grow up healthy and free and finally that what was formerly the privilege of a few richand wealthy persons, namely the summer trip, the recreational leave, be available to the entire German vout

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possersion.

Nuernberg, 16 April 1946

Attorney at law

Dr.Fritz Sauter

H0799-0083

Nr.32
Exh. Nr.

P. 1024
May 23

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "The Hitler Yout , Conception and Structure.

(Leipzig 1934, PS Nr. 1458)

page 151: "The deeper sense of the h stel idea, is the detaching of our metropolitan youth from the surroundings endangering their morals and the showing them that there is a possibility of recreation which is better then the movie theater and the bar and which costs less .....

They need no expensive hotels and have the possibility of being accomodated for few pennies in a beautiful and suitable building located in the most beautiful regions of our home-land. "A youth which by that means has become acquainted with its entire great fatherland, will also have later on during its life a wider political horizon than that gained from a round beer-hall table.".

Page 152: "The German youth hostel organization with its approximately 2200 youth hostels became a model for the other European countries. ..... Americ n the other side of the ocean is presently also busily engaged in popularizing the travelling of the youth by establishing youth hostels.

In 1935 at the international meeting held at Godesberg an "Internati Working Community for Yout Hostels" was founded. The presiden of th working community is the honorary chairman of the Reich Union for Ger Youth hostels, HJ-Leader Richard Schirrmann."

(Note by v. Schirach:

Since I am reproached for the politic l coordinati n of the Youth Hostel Unions, it is right to state that the former chairman of the Ger Union of the Internati nal Working Community, has been proposed by us president and has been elected to that office.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 28 February 194

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0084

No. 33

Exh.No.

p. 10244
may 23.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das [illegible]chiv", May 1935/ page 189

Laying of the foundation ston[illegible] for 549 HJ-homes

May 3rd 1937

In 549 large and small German communities, the units of the HJ were gathered to lay solemnly the foundation stone of their youth homes, whic they owe to the home procurement action and to the cooperation of all strata of the German nation. In the center of this celebration was the radio address of Reich Youth Leader v. Schirach, delivered at the laying of the foundation stone of the great youth home in Leipzig. v. Schirach declared that those 549 homes form only the first section of the building program of this year, that the laying of the foundation stones of many hundreds other homes is in preparation, and during 1937 a total number of 1000 home buildings will be begun. The Reich Youth Leader concluded with words of thanks addressed to the many communities in Germany which have placed themselves in the service of this great task.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 6 March 1946

Attorney at Law

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0085

Baldur von Schirach

No. 33a
Exh. No. P 1024 May 23

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" February 1939/page 1709

Law for the furtherance of [illegible]-home procurement as of January 1s 1939

February 17th 1939

Reich Law Gazette. I, S.215

I hereby certify the above excerpts are true copies of the originals in my possession.

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946

Attorney-at-law

Dr. Sauter

H0799-0086

p. 102 44
May 23

No. 34
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from " Das Archiv", March 1936

2-3-1936. v. Schirach spoke about the artistic importance of the construction of HJ Homes.

He declared among other things: "The committee for procuring of Homes made 85o architects familiar with the educational problems of the HJ Homes from the architectural and artistic point of view."

As further problems connected with the foundation of homes, Schirach mentioned the installation of swimming-pools, especially in the country, and the construction of sport-grounds around the HJ Homes. It is a pedagogical idea of a great range, he said, to set as a principle that every building is an artistic-educational task. "With this tiny beginning of our building activity we are introducing an epoch of the artistic training through the educational power of space." It does not mean that thereby all Germans will be made into printers, sculptors, musicians or architects, but that they shall form a generation in which each individual will be filled with deep admiration for artistic production.

I certify herewith that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 14 February 1946.

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter.

H0799-0087

p. 10 x 44
may 23

No. 35

Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from v. SCHIRACH's book "Revolution of Education",
publisher: Franz Eher, Munich 1938.

Page 87: "The buildings for youth sing the song of their landscape. They are the image and offspring of the larger space from which they grew. I once prohibited the creation of a central office in Berlin with hired architects for these constructions, in order to prevent these houses, meant to give recreation and pleasure to our youth all over the country, from being constructed from an official center at a green table. The only task of my fellow-architects in Berlin is to collect all the building experience and to employ it as a possible help for every new construction. Their activity is a stimulating one. They appeal to the architects of the country, the young ones as well as the old ones. They follow the lines of the mountains or the sea-side, of the eastern or western landscape, and a central station watches that the practical needs of the organization, which one does not get to know out of one construction, but only out of hundreds of constructions, should be taken into consideration."

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Attorney at Law

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0088

P. 10244
may 23

No. 36
Exhi. No...

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", May 1936

16-5-1936. National propaganda and offering day for the Youth hostels work.

The Reich-leader of the youth v. Schirach indicated in his order of the day that ... nearly 110 000 foreign young people and 6.5 millions German boys and girls have passed the night in a youth hostel during last year".

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the origi in my possession.

Nuernberg, 19 February 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0089

p. 1 of 44
may 23

No. 37
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach.

Excerpt from " Will and Power " (Wille und Macht)

Leader organ of the National Socialist youth.
Editor: Baldur von Schirach

Published by: The Central Publishing House of the NSDAP
(National Socialist German Labor Party), Berlin-SW 68

Year 1937 January 4th 1937 No. 1
Page 7

From: "German Parents take you as a model!"

The Reich leader of the youth proclaimed the year 1937 as the year of the homes.

He thereby decreed the procurements and setting up of the necessary educational and community places for the youth. These should be no palaces, no smart premises! Their style should remain that of the youth-homes such as has developed during the last years.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, March 13th 1946

Attorney at law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich, Neuhauserstr. 5o/n
(opposite the Cafe Fuerstenhof.)

H0799-0090

p. 10-44
mg 23

. 37a
Exhi. No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", March 1937 (page 1715)

Results attained by the Youth-hostels organization in 1936.

According to an account of the laeder of the National youthhostels Assosciation Obergebietsfuehrer RODATZ, the number of overnight billetings in the youth-hostels, for the year 1936, amounted to ca. 7,5 millions, compared with 4,3 millions in 1933.

The number of foreign overnight guests rose from 106,000 to 194,000; most of these were English.
53 youth-hostels had registered over 20,000 overnight billetings, six houses even exceeded 50,000.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, March 15th 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
5o Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0091

P-1044
may 23

No. 38
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

From v. Schirach's book
"Revolution of Education"
(Published by Franz Eher, Munich 1938)

Page 81: The growing number of over-night billetings in the German youth-hostels has risen from 4 630 683 in 1933 to 7468 778 last year.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, February 14 1938:

Attorney at Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich, Neuhauserstr. 50/II
(opposite the Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0092

p. 10244
mng 23

No. 39
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", October 1936, page 974.

18 Oct. 1936 Inauguration of new Youth-hostels.

In all the districts of the Reich 50 youth-hostels were simultaneously opened for me, while the foundation - stones were laid for 12 new buildings.
On this occasion v. SCHIRACH spoke on the radio about the youth-hostels organization.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, the 6 Febr. 46

Attorney at law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

5o Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0093

p. 10245
may 23

No. 40
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", Year 1937 / Pages 11 - 12

7.4.37 Sessions of Hitler-Youth Leaders.

v. Schirach about the nature of the National - Socialistic youth-movement.

In Hamburg: By means of laws you can indeed constitute youth-organizations, but not create a youth-movement. Yet, the state can strengthen and acknowledge by a law an already grown-up youth-movement.
"I will take care that the leadership of the youth should never be an bureaucratic body, that the offices of the Hitler-Youth never become miniature ministries in which out of sheer schematism and narrow-minded office routine, no practical work is done."

In Liegnitz: v. Schirach called the Hitler-Youth the trustee of the working youth.
He reminded that about 50% of the working youths were getting no holiday at all and only 1% got 13 - 18 days a year, and as vacation demands for the Hitler-youth for 1937; he set:
18 days up to the age of 16.
15 days from 16 to 17, and 12 days till the age of 18.

"The pre-eminence of education must be acknowledged also in the sphere of professional life. The principle of the increase of efficiency of the working youth can only be realized if in addition to the supplementary professional training and the Reich profession contest, the recreation and the physical training in camps can be also included."

In Berlin: "Year after year, every leader of a youth unit must prove again, whether he is capable of exerting an attractive force upon the young generatic If due to the hostile attitude of the parents towards the state, the youth is kept aloof from the HJ, then, but only then, should I make use of the authorit granted to me.

I definitely do not desire to make the HJ the second school of Germany, and to have an organization which would represent the continuation of education by other means. I rather wish, that our male and female leaders, show year after year with an always renewed capability, that they really have the sympathy of the young generation."

Furthermore, the Reich Youth Leader emphasized in all his speeches the rejecti of all confessional disputes and the faith of the national-socialistic youth.

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0094

p. 10245
May 23

No. 41

Exh.No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", August 1937/ Pages 594/595

Leave regulations for apprentices and young workers

in Reich plants

August 8th 1937

The Reich Finance Minister ordered by a decree . . . . .

that henceforth the leave for apprentices and young workers has to be measured as follows:

before completion of the 16th year 15 work days, up to the 18th year 12 work days . ... . . If the youths spend at least 10 days in camps or on leave trips organized by the HJ, the leave of the youth of less than 18 years increases to 18 work days. The Reich Finance Minister, in agreement with the Reich Labor Minister, declared himself favorable to the idea that this regulation should also be incorporated into the service regulations of other public administrations and plants.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 8 March 1946

Attorney at Law

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0095

H0799-0096

No. 42

Exh.No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", May 1937 / Page 140

Care for the country youth.

May 8th 1937.

Reich Youth Leader v. Schirach and Reich peasant Leader Darre, through an agreement concerning the care for the country youth, under abrogation of all contrary instructions, set, with effect as of April 20th, the policy for uniform work in the physical, spiritual, and moral as well as in the professional, agrarian- political education of the country youth.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 21 February 1946

Attorney at Law

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0097

No. 42a
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", May 1934, page 169

On 1 May 1934 Schirach spoke at a youth rally on the Brocken mountain which was again broadcast over all radio stations, of the fact that 1 1/2 millions of young workers had already participated in the Reich vocational Contest (Reichsberufswettkampf) and called the people with the best performance the new nobility of socialism. Furthermore, Schirach discussed the question of the young worker's spare time.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946

Attorney at law

Dr. Fritz Sauter

50 Neuhauserstrasse, Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0098

No. 43

Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv, April 1937/ page 25

Conclusion of the Reich Vocational Contest (Reichsberufswettkampf) in Munich.

26 April 1937

In an address the Reich Leader of the Hitler Youth (Reichsjugendfuehrer) characterized the Reich Vocational Contest (Reichsberufswettkampf) as the expression of the inner union between the German workers and the entire German youth.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 21 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

50 Neuhauserstrasse, Munich

(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0099

No. 43a
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", January 1935, pp.1426/1427

At the leader conferences following the New Year's message which took place in all parts of the Reich, Schirach stated among other things:

a) in Berlin: "The NS (National Socialist) youth movement can only be understood in terms of the ideals of work. The socialist belief of the youth movement forms the mass of the youth into a comradeship which does not grow from military or pacifist ideas but from human and heroic thoughts."

b) in Breslau: "The National Socialist youth movement set itself the sober ideal of hard work. The hikes of dreaming youth of days past and today's Reich Vocational Contest of Adolf Hitler youth characterize the difference between the goal of the youth of the past and the goal of today's youth. At that time the youth was in opposition to the state, today it is itself in the State..

-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my position.

Nuernberg, 16 March 1946.

Attorney-at-Law:
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstrasse, Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

P-1024
May 23

No, 44
Exh. No.

Baldur v.Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", April 1935, page 37

Final Contest of the Reich Vocational Contestants in Saarbruecke

29 April 1935

In the historic "Wartburg" Hall in Saarbruecken took place the solemn proclamation of the 38 victors who won in the final matches of the Reich Vocational Contest (Reichsberufswettkamp), namely 26 boys and 12 girls....

The Reich Leader of the Hitler Youth, von Schirach,... called the Reich Vocational Contest a demonstration of the young generation for the German w o r k e r s, for the idea of l a b o r, for the n o b i l i t y o f p e r f o r m a n c e a g a i n s t t h e s p i r i t o f g r e e d i n e s s. He stated further to the leaders of French youth in the audience that the hearty reception which was accorded to them was meant for France's entire young generation which will always be welcome as our guests on German soil.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 27 Febr.1946

Attorney-at-law

Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0100

p. 102 44
may 23

No. 44a
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", February 1937, pp. 1602/1603

Opening of the 4th Reich Vocational Contest.

LO February 1937
"von Schirach pointed out that the Reich Vocational Contest (Reichsberufswettkampf) at first criticized as a hopeless attempt, had today already become.... a tradition. For this year's vocational contest

1.8 million

of voluntary participants have reported.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

The contest ants/ will enter the contest in more than 4000 communities and will be cared for by 25 000 contest managers and by more than 300 000 honorary co-workers.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 15 March 1946

Attorney at Law:
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0101

p. 10244
May 23

No. 46
Exh. No.

Baldur von Schirach

H0799-0102

Excerpt from "Revolution of Education"

Page 65:

In his speech: "Political Youth in its Vocational Performance", the opening address of the 5th Reich Vocational Contest, on 2 November 1937 Schirach demanded the vocational furtherance of the youth with the best performance. "Of the victors selected in the vocational contest can be said that the social conditions of the parental home forced a limit upon the performance which limit was in no proportion to the real possibilities and natural capacity of performance. To overcome this limit imposed by social conditions would result in a boundless enrichment of the vocational ability and the degree of professional performance."

Page 73:

"Where planned vocational education is missing, the lack becomes immediately evident through the vocational contest. Redress takes place immediately after determining the poor performances....."

"In the same way the positive measures which have been taken in the field of vocational training by the training shop andthe work school can also be recognized in the result of the contests. To prove this claim I want to make public a few figures which will show us clearly the increase in performance of the machine mechanic trainees. These figures give the result of the contests of 1936, 1937 and 1938. It is of great importance for the evaluation of the result of the performance to pay attention to the number of participants which grows from one contest to the next. In 1936 we had 44 557 machine mechanic trainees participating compared with 62 220 participants in 1937. This year (1938), however, 65,767 machine mechanic trainees participated in the Reich Vocational Contest. Of these received the mark 1 3% in 1936, this year 4.5%, the mark 2 received 25.5% in 1936,32.9% in 1938, whereas the number receiving the marks 3 and 4 sank during the time between 1936 and 1938 from 54.3.and 17.2 % to 50.4 and 12.2%."

Page 75:

"Performance marks of the results of the vocational contests from 1936 until 1938:

	1936	1937	1938
excellent	5.7%	9.5%	9.9%
good	34.1%	34.8%	37.4%
sufficiant	38.1%	44.2%	42.0%
in sufficient	22.1%	11.5%	11.7%

These figures are an expression of the National Socialist will of vocational performance which was essentially

H0799-0103

awakened by the Reich Vocational Contest every year and which has led to this excellent rise in performance by improving the institutions and measures for vocational training."

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original in my possession and want to add that this speech by Schirach was broadcast over all German radio stations.

Nuernberg, 19 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law:
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

p. 10 v 44
May 23

No. 47
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Quotations from von Schirach's book: "Revolution of Education"

(Franz Eher Verlag, Munich 1938)

Page 79: Reich Vocational Contest.

"If, in concluding, I answer the question raised many times of whether or not the system of selection as applied in the Reich Vocational Contest, is really perfect, I again do the answering by giving irrefutable figures which prove the correctness of the procedure employed by us. Everybody will readily see that if I say that our system must be correct if those persons who in former years succeeded as Reich victors, get into the top group time and again at repeated participation in the Reich Vocational Contest. This is a fact.

43% of the male and female Reich victors were in the course of previous Reich Vocational Contests rewarded prizes as victors in contests at lower levels; 10% of the male and female Reich victors in 1938 had already been victors once before in past vocational contests. In other words, they succeeded time and again to become victors despite the fact that new tasks were given every year and despite the fact that each year they were judged by different co-workers of ours'. By this fact, the management of the Reich Vocational Contest has shown convincingly that wrong decisions are practically impossible and that a procedure for the examination was set up which, as far as precision is concerned, is without precedent. The layman can have no conception at all of the technical organization of this vocational contest, for words and newspaper articles cannot describe the intricate machinery which operates without fail throughout the year in order to carry out the vocational contest of the youth, today the vocational contest of the German people.

.....The carrying out of the Reich Vocational Contest ..... belongs to the greatest achievements of human art of organizing."

.....

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 14 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law
Dr. Fritz Sauter
50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0104

No. 48
Exhi. No.

p. 10 of 44
May 23

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", April 1938.

22 April 1938. Final Rally of the Reich Vocational Contest in Hamburg. von Schirach spoke before 6 352 Gau victors.

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 14 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law:
Dr. Fritz Sauter.

H0799-0105

No. 49
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

E x c e r pt

from

"Das Archiv", April 1938

23 April 1938 Finals of the Reich Vocational Contest in Koenigsberg from 23 - 29 April 1938.

Von Schirach reminded his listeners of the fact that the Reich Vocational Contest is a vow by the youth to remain forever true to the example of the German workers.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg.

19 February 1946.

Attorney-at-Law:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

50 Neuhauserstr., Munich
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0106

No. 50

Exh.No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" January 1939

Opening of the Reich Vocational Contest

at the Berlin Sportpalast

31-1-1939.

Reich Youth Leader v. Schirach pointed out that in the previous Reich Vocational Contests every other district winner was the son of a workman. 34% of all the winners of the vocational contest came from families with 4 or more children. 52% of the district winners grew up in families who themselves cannot provide any means at all in order to be able to do something for the continued vocational education of their children.

/----------

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original which is in my possession.

Nuernberg, 14 February 1946.

Attorney:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

Munich, Neuhauserstr.50/11

(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0107

No. 50a
Exhi. c.

Baldur von Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", May 1939, Pages 193/194.

10. June 1939

Schirach jointly with Dr. Todt and Prof. Speer found the

Hitler Youth Training Center for Architecture and

Technology.

At the pivotal point there stand ..... the working communities for trade work. From June 1939 on the "Werkblaetter der HJ" (Hitler Youth Trade Papers") will appear as trade manuals, each of which will illustrate a working example with working instructions, working drawings, models and photographs of the work procedure. Whilst in the course of the German Jungvolk years general trade work is carried out which encompasses wood-work and metal work, model construction, work for summer camps, technical amateur constructions and even free carving, drawing and so on and the degree of difficulty is adapted to suit the actual age, the working communities in the course of the Hitler Youth years should already be able to specialize in specific occupational fields. The selection of the most suitable of the rising generation for trade, technical and artistic vocations, their transfer to such vocational training as well as to trade and high schools, the operation of selection camps in co-operation with all proper Departments, will complete the task of the Hitler Youth Training Center for Architecture and Technology.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original which is in my possession.

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946

Attorney:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

H0799-0108

No. 51
Exh. No.

p. 10219
May 23, 1946

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", April 1940/Pages 48/49.

25.4.1940.

Introduction of Hitler Youth conscription for all juveniles.

The plenipotentiary of the Reich Youth Leader, Stabsfuehrer Lauterbacher, spoke in Frankfurt a.M. at a youth demonstration an outlined the program of the utmost activation of the Youth Organisations, emphasizing that for this purpose the introduction of conscription for all juveniles effective immediately was necessary. Lauterbacher's remarks expressed that basically the principle of volunteering was actually not to be given up. However, the means had to be placed into the hands of youth leadership whereby it can bring it about that every boy and every girl could be secured for duty with the Organisation from 10 years of age.....

.....In this way the Hitler Youth Service would be established in the same way as compulsory schooling had been established.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original which is in my possession.

Nuernberg, 27 February 1946

Defense Counsel

Dr. Fritz Sauter
Munich, Neuhauserstr. 50/11
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenho

H0799-0109

No. 52 p. 10219 May 23, 1946.

Exh.No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", May 1940/ Page 159

The carrying out of Youth conscription.

1. May 1940

The authorized representative of the Reich Youth Leader, Lauterbacher, spoke in Duisburg on the carrying out of Youth conscription and indicated th that all boys and girls who up to the present belong to the Hitler Youth, were immediately to constitute the Main Hitler Youth (Stamm-HJ). All boys and girls who now come to the Hitler Youth would, before being accepted into the Main Hitler Youth, be accepted into the general Hitler Youth, were they would have to pass a test.

Stabsfuehrer Lauterbacher pointed out that up to now 97 percent of the ten year olds have voluntarily come to the Hitler Youth. Now the remainder would also be drawn into service.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 27 February 1946. Defense Counsel

Addendum: The law regarding Hitler Youth was decreed on 1 December 1936 (Document Book No. 1392 PS), the first enactment decree to this law, however, was promulgated only on 25.3.1939 (see Reichsgesetzblatt 1939 Part I, Page 709, Document Book 1462 PS). Therefore up to that time Schirach in no way carried into effect the compulsory membership of the Hitler Youth as provided for in the Hitler Youth Law.

Dr. Fritz Sauter

Munich, Neuhauserstr.50/II

(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0110

H0799-0111

No.53

Exhibit No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv", November/December 1934. Page 1145

"On the 25th November the Hitler Youth Leaders were received by Prime Minister Goering at the palace of the Reichstag President, who announced on this occasion:

"..... the greatest task of these times is to conquer the ideas of class struggle. The greatest part of this task falls to the lot of the Hitler Youth Leadership ....."

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuremberg, 11 March 1946.

Defense Counsel.

Dr. Fritz Sauter

Munich, Neuahsuerstr.50/11

(opposite Cafe Furstenhof)

H0799-0112

No. 53a

Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Extract

from

"Das Archiv" January 1935, Page 1426

After expiration of the "Jahr der Schulung" ("School year") 1934, v. Schirach stated in this connection:

"I do not want to enumerate here the individual achievements of the Hitler Yout in the past year but want to be satisfied with establishing that the year 1934 has shown the young generation that even quite young people can accomplish important tasks, if they work together in the socialist spirit, that is, individually and in comradeship."

It is further advised that a relaxation in the prohibition of double membership was now occurring and that every unit of the Jungvolk, of the German Girls League (BDM) and of the Hitler Jugend were permitted to receive guests from oth youth organisations and it is particularly emphasized even from the Catholic youth organisations.

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuremberg, 16-3-1946.

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Sauter

Munich, Neuhauserstr.50/11,
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

H0799-0113

No.54

Exhibit No.

Baldur v. Schirach

Excerpt from "Das Archiv" February 1935 / Page 1677.

My interpretation of the efforts of youth is most clearly expressed in the motto coined by me under which sto the whole of the work of the Hitler Youth in the years prior to coming into power and in the following construction year This motto was for millions of young people, particularly the active youth, th formula of their political aim:

"To the nationthrough socialism."

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I herewith certify that the above Excerpt is a true copy of the original before me.

Nuremberg, 11 March 1946.

Attorney-at-Law

Dr. Fritz Sauter

p. 10222
May 23, 1942

No. 55
Exhibit No.

Baldur von Schirach

Quotations from Schirach,
"die Hitlerjugend, Idee und Gestalt" ("Hitler Youth, its conception and structure")

Copyright 1934, 75 thousand. Published by Koehler u. Amelang, Leipzig.

Page 16:
"That is the conception of Hitler Youth: a comradship of those Germans who do not want anything for themselves."

Page 49:
"I often cannot help having the impression that the peculiarity of many prominent Bund leaders consists exclusively in the fact of their never having had their hair cut as a matt of principle. The plait which they had grown was also to be noticed in their organizations. They lived in a time which no longer exists. That is already proved by the fact that they were not oriented towards technology and therewith towards the working youth. Correspondingly, the working youth was not oriented towards them. The symbol of the Buende was travel, the symbol of the Hitler Youth is the Reich professional contest."

Page 50:
"While the Bund leaders sat round the camp fire and sang beautiful songs, we called up the youth workers in the machine rooms in the factories. This made it possible later to grant hundreds of thousands of these workers the experience of travelling, which the selected Bund youth as the bearer of the higher consecration reserved for its small circle.

Page 53:
"The vague ideals of the Bund leaders have faded. In the place of "travel experience", the "Jungenbund" and similar lovely things, an ideal has arisen which no longer belongs to 30 pupils but to a whole people: the ideal of work. I believe that the small Pimpf who runs upstairs and downstair with his collection box and collects for winter relief work is the expression of healthier times. Also happier times."

Page 64:
"Youth movement and youth's self leadership are inseparable. The purpose of the youth movement is not to give young people an opportunity to satify any kind of instinct for power, on the contrary, youth leadership means greater discipline of one self than of the followers. The Hitler Youth is a school for leaders. A leader in it's true sense is, however, only the trained, cultured leader."

Page 94:
"It is perhaps just this social political work of the Hitler Youth which makes it such a complete contrast to what before its existence we called a youthmovement."

H0799-0114

H0799-0115

Page 100:

"The German Girls' League (BDM) has for the first time in the history of physical culture provided millions of girls with the idea of organized physical training.

Page 101:

"For some sections of Germany physical training of the German Girls' League was a revolutionary event. For example in East Prussia where the peasant population had never known of sport activity for female youth. It must particularly be pointed out emphatically that our peasant youth was first introduced to physical exercise through the National Socialist Youth Organization. The opinion that the peasant child who does strenuous physicall work does not need such sport activity is erroneous; precisely to counteract the heavy peasant wor the bodies of our agricultural youth require the relaxing, compensating light athletic training."

Page 103:

"Unemployed, despondent parents, Marxist teachers, vulgar films, cafe intellectuals (Kaffeehausliteraten) have influenced the education of this youth." This youth came to us from the poorest quarters of the large cities. The blessi of the November Republic brought with it the situation where tens of thousands of young people grew up with five and even more people in one room. Exasperated and without hope, this youth, in the otherwise most beautiful years of life, co see very little else but hatred and meanness, filth and poverty. Some family father in a good position who perhaps complains that the Hitler Youth has depri his children of family life, forgets that the Hitler Youth has called upon his children in the community of National Socialist youth, to give to the poorest s and daughters of our people for the first time in their lives something like a family life.

In the fact that all youth in the Hitler Youth and the German Girls' League (BD again believes in an ideal, every objection must find defeat.

Page 117:

"The Social Office Soziales Amt was created in the year 1933. It encompasse the sections:

Health supervision,
Youth welfare,
Agricultural service (agricultural help, land year (Landjahr),
Juvenile law,
Vocational schooling (educational advice, teachers' employment service).

Page 123:

"That gives me reason to hope that my aim to procure summer holidays for all young persons organised in the Hitler Youth, Jungvolk and German Girls' League (lies within the realm of actual possibility."

Page 123:

"In the field of juvenile law, the Social Office of Reich Youth Leadership h drawn up the "Law on the vocational training of young people" ("Gesetz ueber die Berufsausbildung der Jugendlichen"), the law on school dental welfare, as well a the "Law for the guidance and welfare of German youth in reorganisation of the Youth Welfare Law (Jugendwohlfartgesetz), and submitted them to the proper ministers.

H0799-0116

Page 123:

"THE LEGAL CONSULTANTS HAVE TAKEN OVER EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION FOR WORKING YOUTH."

Page 127:

"The spare time of the youth of to-day is the sound health of the people of tomorrow."

Page 138:

"In the foreign press the opinion has often been expressed that the Fuehrer schools of the Hitler Youth occupy themselves with military training. Apart from the fact that the Fuehrer schools throughout [illegible] all these years were shown to foreigners who are really interested in German youth and a large number of foreign journalists could have convinced themselves on the spot of the inaccuracy of this assertion, such use of the Fuehrer schools would be completely contrary to the instructions given me by the Fuehrer. Our 30 schools serve solely for the training of our leaders (Fuehrer) for their Hitler Youth Service."

Page 71:

"Hitler Youth is not the founding of the State for youth, but the founding of youth for the State ..... Because Hitler Youth wants to fulfil a program of unselfishness and because it looks upon its service to the State not as an order decreed from above but as the highest honour and, a natural fulfilment of the law of their community, it rejects compulsion of membership.....
Despite the millions of its adherents, National Socialist youth does not look upon the number or size but upon the fighting value of the individual as the decisive factor. This idea of selection appears to me to be inseparable from the principle of voluntary membership of the Hitler Youth. The Fuehrer has many times confirmed this conception.

Page 77:

"Even the son of the millionaire has no more dress power than the son of the unemployed person. Both wear the cloak of comradeship.

Page 78:

"The Hitler Youth uniform is the expression of an outlook which does not inquire as to class and wealth but for work and results."

Page 78:

"Socialism does not mean taking the fruits of someone's labour away from him in order to give everyone something from his labour. Everyone must work but everyone must reap the fruits of labour. Also no one is to become rich through thousands suffering hardship for him. Whoever exploits his work and robs the community in order to fill his coffers, is an enemy of the German people."

H0799-0117

Pages 91, 92, 93:

Whoever wants to inform himself as to the nature of Hitler Youth must not content himself with attending its demonstrations and marches. Even social evenings (Heimabende) and camps are no complete expression of the conception of the new German youth training. Hitler Youth must be observed in its quiet work, namely, in the execution of its great tasks set them by the State. Whoever visits a training camp for youth from towns for agricultural work, under the auspices of the German Girls' League or an agricultural helpers' group composed of unemployed workers, knows best what tremendous social tasks Hitler Youth carries on its shoulders. Particularly in the field of agricultural help is this clearly noticeable. The Hitler Youth takes the agricultural helper into its big family, and without reservation and without special position..It attempts, even if with modest means, to decorate the home and give it a friendly atmosphere, to make the evenings into social evenings in the Hitler Youth sense. The Hitler Youth Leader lives together with the agricultural helpers. In him they find the moral support which they need and they are no longer, as at one time, a group of unemployed townsfolk without any tie to the soil which they are cultivating, but a comradeship which has its roots in the soil. In social work the idea of Hitler Youth receives its most convincing form of expressio. Unselfish service is the demand of Hitler Youth from the individual members of the comradeship, unselfish service is also the slogan under which the community works for the benefit of the individual. This applies to agricultural work just as to the ChildWelfare Office of the German Labor Front, applies to health supervision as well as to youth welfare in particular. Whoever passes through the Hitler Youth is to leave in the end with a complete insight into the tremendous field of the work of modern German youth. In his later life he is to have not only the memory of beautiful years of comradeship, of happy days of his early life - he is also to have learnt how much poverty and distress there was among the people of his own age. He is not only to think of his youth but of youth in general. We are trying to guide the young generation to an insight into things as a whole..... we do not want to bring up idealistic dreamers, but people who with the strength of their inner inspiration understand how to master a hard life, people in whom the basic law of socialism has been innoculated into their bloodstream, that help to the comrade striken by fate can never be given by alms but only through comradeship."

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 22 February 1946.

Attorney:

Dr. Fritz Sauter

Munich, Neuhauserstr.50/II
(opposite Cafe Fuerstenhof)

p. 10222
May 23, 1946

No. 55a
Exh. No.

Baldur v. Schirach

H0799-0118

From Baldur von Schirach

"Revolution in Education" - 2306 PS - 1938 -

Page 9:

"The true educator does not teach, he lives; i.e.: What he accomplishes he effects through his personality ... Hebbel states somewhere: "Age calls the errors it has made, experiences". I maintain: "Youth is enriched less by the experience of the older generation than by the necessary errors through which alone it attains experience of its own. The latter alone lives. One can become wise only through himself, never through others." (2 October 1937)

PP. 11/12

"Just as that political movement is the best which gives the people its daily bread and its eternal honor, thus that youth education is the most valuable which steels the growing youth for struggle of life and raises a community of personalities. These personalities are the important thing, not a class or a boundless number.".

Page 12:

"As educators we deal less with the present than with the future"....

Page 13:

"What we are doing for the unity of Germany is being done not only in the spirit of politics but also in the spirit of r e l i g i o n ."

Page 13:

"In Youth also, we have brought about a revolution for o r d e r."

Page18:

"It (the Hitler Youth) was given the task of developing from the youth organization of the largest political party into the youth organization of the state, and that without pressure and force, simply by the example of its resoluteness and its accomplishments. The fulfillment of this task stood in contrast with the disunity and discord of the rest of German youth, which found its expression in an immeasurable number of youth gr Thus, the watchword for 1933 had to be the unific tion of this Youth. A accordingly the activities of the Hitler Youth that year had to be primar ly of a propagan--distic nature. Parades, mass meetings, and other big demonstrations informed the great mass of German young people of the will and the objectives of the Hitler Youth." (1 January 1935)

H0799-0119

Page 24:

"True, we shall not be able to transform an organizations of 6 millions of youn people into a model institution within a period of 12 months." (1 January 1935).

PP. 24/25:

The work of the youth will last only if it has parental blessings. (1 January1

Page 31:

To the war veterans of old days:
"You have given birthsto the socialism of the front; We have created this socia in peace time but after your example .....
... This avowal is, however, at the same time our tie with the almighty. When w lift our hearts to the eternal sons of our nation, God's graciousness reveals itself to us, the graciousness which took our comrades from us in order to lead us through them to the great experience of this time: To the great German comra ship".

Page 45:

At the Marienburg over the radio:
"There is no special Hitler Youth for the poor or the rich, no Hitler Youth for high school pupils or for young workers.

Page 46:

..... As a token that as young national socialist we overcome all obstacles we wear the dress of comradeship, our uniform. In this uniform all German boys an girls are dressed in a manner which money could provide no better or richer (19 April 1938).

Page 47:

Under no circumstances do we want to spoil the joy of our youth in its movemen through pseudo-military drill, which according to the joint opinion of youth leaders and officers is of no value. Boys are boys and will become that much harder and better men as they have been real boys. (19 April 1938).

Page 51: (December 1936) "The struggle for the unity of the youth is over. Just as I have reconciled the millions of adolescents who were once organized in Marxist youth associations and have won them as true comrades and associates I now hope to reconcile also all the others who now join our community by will the Reich and to win them over in their inner attitude.

I do not intend either to establish heathen places of sacrifice and to bring youth to some sort of Wodan cult or to deliver young Germany in any other way to the magic of any bearded herb apostles. To the contrary! May everybody serve that religious conviction which he can vindicate before his own conscience. Hitler Youth is no church and the church is no Hitler Youth."

H0799-0120

To the excerpt from "The Revolution of Education" - 2306 PS -

I certify that above excerpt is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 18 March 1946

Defense Counsel
Dr. Fritz Suter